GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

PATH CLAIM

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

FOR

HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.

Suite 700, Harbour Centre
P.O. Box 12099
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 4N5

COVERING: PATH 1
WORK PERFORMED: JULY 27-30, 1994
LOCATION: (1) 130 KM SW OF WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C.
(2) N.T.S. MAP NO.92O/12W
(3) LATITUDE: 51° 38' NORTH
LONGITUDE: 123° 45' WEST

Prepared By

GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD.
RR#3, Site 11, Comp 180
Vernon, B.C.
V1T 6L6

R. Montgomery, B. Sc.
August 23, 1994

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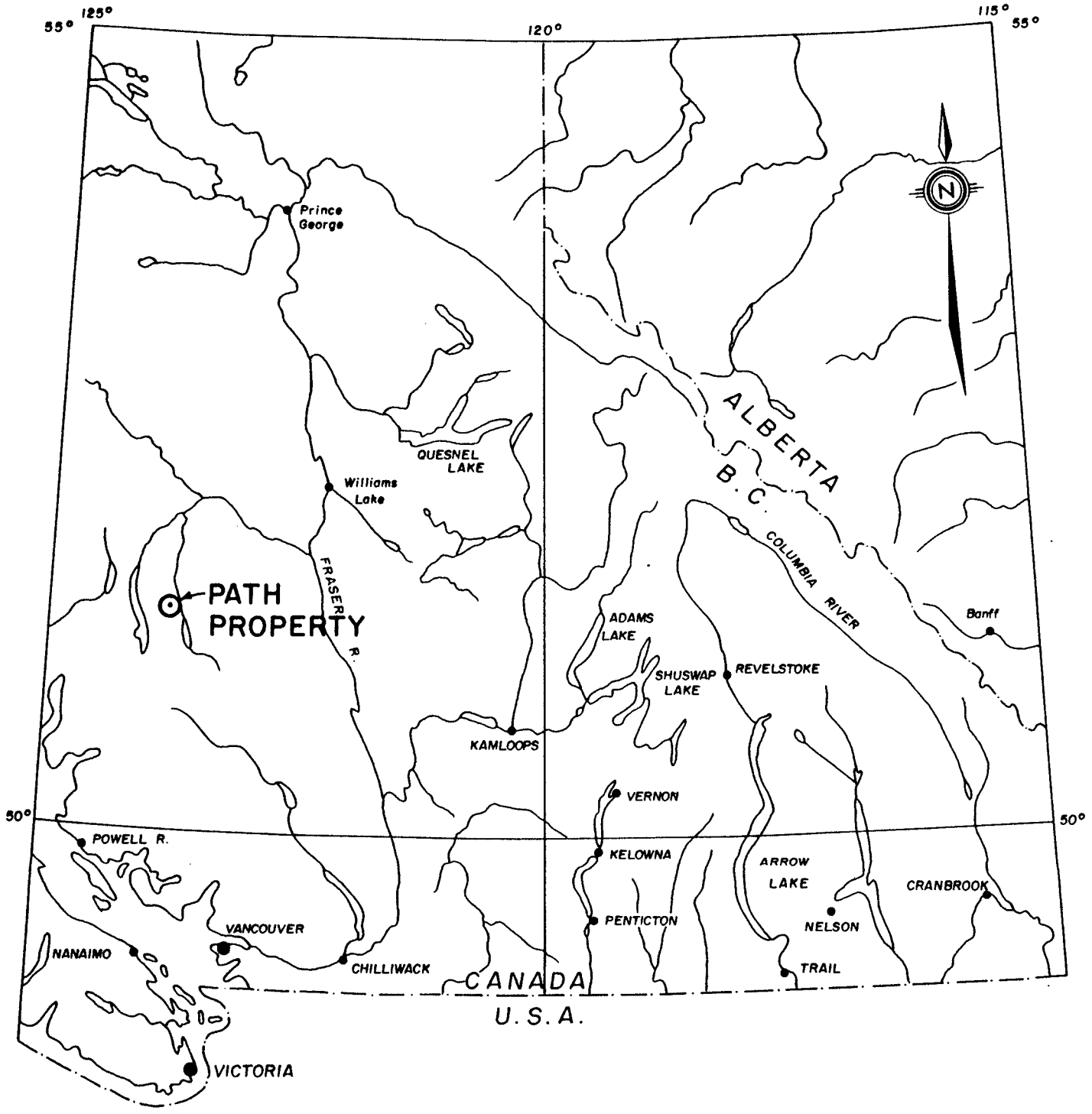
INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Huntington Resources Inc. and summarizes geochemical and geophysical exploration work conducted on the Path Claim situated southwest of Williams Lake, B.C. (Figure 47-1). Huntington has an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Path 1 claim.

The Path property was originally acquired by Brinco Mining Ltd. as part of a regional geological survey in 1984. The discovery of highly anomalous arsenic values led to the drilling of four holes in 1984. Drilling indicated very strong silica alteration and indicator elements suggestive of a nearby epithermal mineralizing system. The vertical drill holes intersected low gold values before passing into fresh wall rock.

Due to the upwardly flared, steeply inclined nature of many epithermal deposits (L. Buchanan) it is theorized that vertical drilling intersected only the margin of a possible epithermal deposit.

Huntington proposes to drill several angled holes to cross cut any steeply dipping vein systems which commonly occur within epithermal gold deposits.



HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.

LOCATION MAP

PATH PROPERTY

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical Work By: GEOQUEST CONSULTING	Scale: 1:2,500,000 (1cm=25km)	
Date: Aug. 1994	Drawn By: W.G.	Fig. No. 47-1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Path claim is situated in southwestern B.C. in the Chilcotin Plateau, approximately 130 km southwest of Williams Lake and 20 km north northwest of Fish Lake (Figure 47-1). The property is 4 km northeast of Elkin Lake and bounded on the east by the Taseko River. The Path claims are located within the Clinton Mining Division on N.T.S. Map No. 920/12W at the following geographic coordinates: 51°38' North Latitude and 123°45' West Longitude

Access to the Path property is via Highway 20 west from Williams Lake to Hanceville, followed by approximately 80 km of all weather, southwesterly trending gravel road. At the junction of Vedan and Elkin Lakes, a 4x4 road leads northeasterly 12 km to the property. This road continues, providing access to the proposed drill site locations situated approximately 2 km further north (Figure 47-3).

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Path property is situated within the broad, rolling terrain of the Chilcotin Plateau. Elkin Creek is situated west of the property and the Taseko River flows through the eastern edge of the property. The gentle slopes of the property steepen on the eastern side as they descend to the Taseko River. The southern portion of the property is transected by two steep, northeasterly trending gullies (the "two gullies") which drain into the Taseko River.

Total topographic relief is 312 metres, ranging from 1,128 metres at the Taseko River, to 1,500 metres in the northwestern corner of the property.

Exposures of bedrock are minimal but do occur along the "two gullies" and the banks of the Taseko River.

Vegetation on the property consists mainly of pine, with lesser amounts of fir, poplar, and spruce. Immature poplar stands occur in isolated patches and on steep easterly facing slopes above the Taseko River. There are a few open, southerly facing meadows, interspersed with mature Douglas fir.

PROPERTY

The Path claim property consists of 1 modified grid claim, comprising a total of 20 units (500 hectares) (Figure 47-2). Details of the Path claim are outlined below:

CLAIM NAME	TAG NO.	RECORD NO.	NO OF UNITS	EXPIRY DATE
Path 1	229552	320536	20	Aug 25, 1994

The registered owner of Path 1 is Mr. Ed. Alionis of Port Coquitlam, B.C. Huntington Resources Inc. presently holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Path 1 claim.

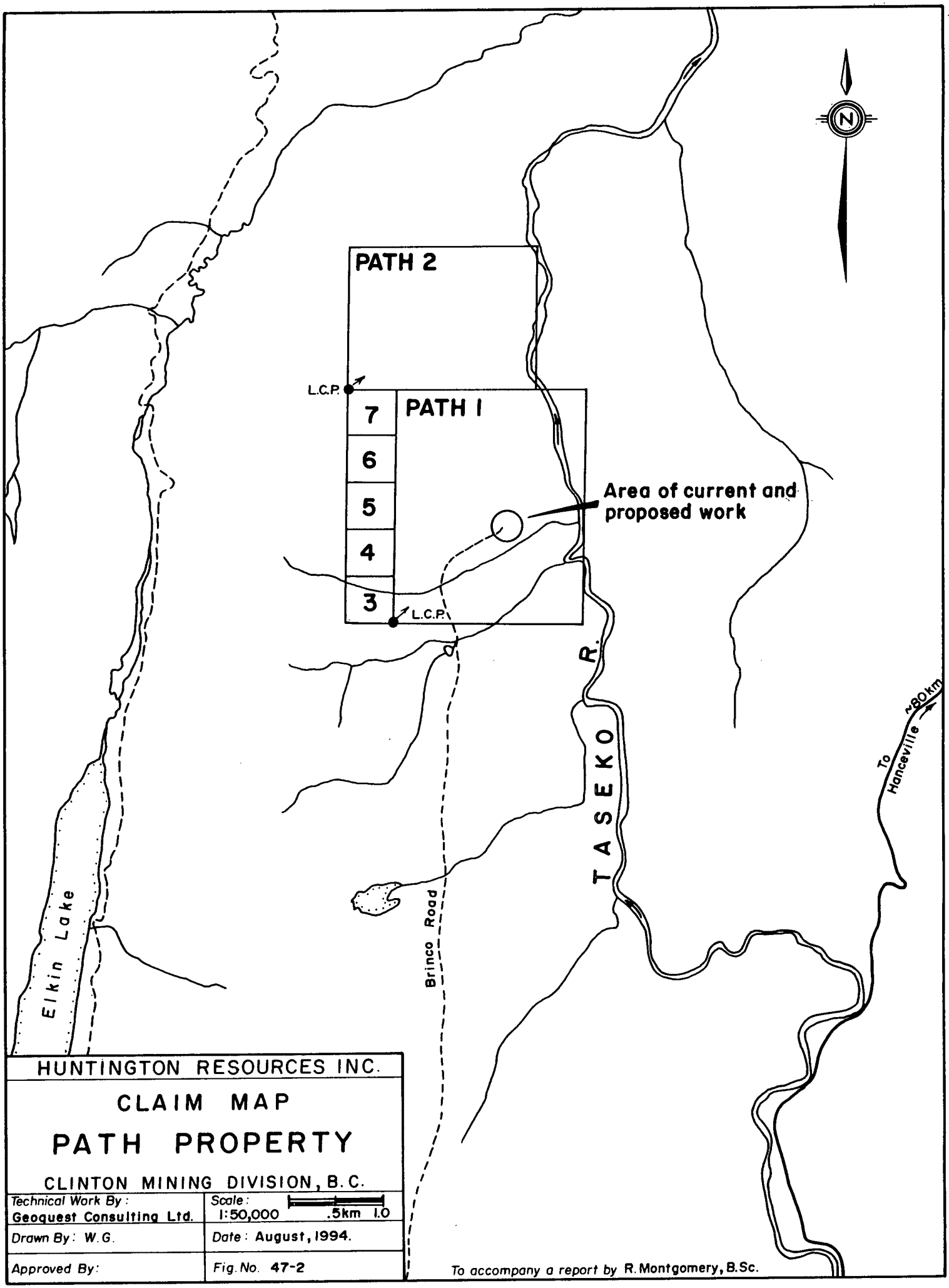
HISTORY

Brinco Mining Ltd. staked claims totalling 348 units in the area in 1984. These claims extended north from the Fish Lake deposit and included the Path claim (20 km NNW of Fish Lake). Brinco conducted a variety of geochemical and geophysical surveys including airborne magnetics and VLF, soil, stream and rock geochemistry, ground magnetics and VLF. These surveys, as well as ground prospecting and geological mapping, indicated the area encompassed by the Path property to show the most potential.

Brinco's exploration target was a large tonnage, Nevada type low grade disseminated gold deposit in the Kingsvale volcanics and sediments. In 1985 four vertical percussion holes totalling 692 metres were drilled. Drill targets were defined by arsenic anomalies and VLF and magnetometer data. No significant gold values were encountered.

The claims were allowed to lapse and subsequently Placer Dome staked the Path area in 1989. Placer conducted soil and rock geochemical sampling as well as geophysical surveys. Results verified Brinco's anomalous arsenic findings. Placer theorized that since the target mineralization is probably structurally controlled and steeply dipping, as in an epithermal model, vertical drill holes were unlikely to intersect mineralization. However, Placer did not follow up on this theory and let the claims lapse.

In August, 1993 Mr. Ed Alionis staked the Path 1 claim to encompass the area of previous exploration programs by Brinco and Placer Dome.



HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.

CLAIM MAP

PATH PROPERTY

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical Work By: Geoquest Consulting Ltd.	Scale: 1:50,000 .5km 1.0
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: August, 1994.
Approved By:	Fig. No. 47-2

To accompany a report by R. Montgomery, B.Sc.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The claim area is underlain by rocks forming part of the Tyaughton trough successor basin. Northwest trending folded and faulted sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Kingsvale group are of mid Jurassic to late Cretaceous age. The Kingsvale group has been intruded by younger plutonic to hypabyssal stocks and dykes. Much of the claim area is covered by relatively flat lying Pliocene and Miocene basaltic flows.

Large scale structural features include the northwest trending strike-slip Yalakom fault situated to the southeast. The Taseko River along the eastern edge of the claims is likely an associated splay fault. A northwest trending lineament seen on air photos corresponds to the western edge of the altered zones at the two gullies (Brinco Assessment Report, 14159).

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Path property is underlain by Mesozoic andesitic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks of the Kingsvale group. This unit is locally intruded by strongly altered quartz diorite. Much of the area is covered by a flat lying, locally highly vesicular Miocene basalt. Outcrops appear to be confined to the "two gullies" area in the southern portion of the property and to the banks of the Taseko River.

According to assessment report 14159, (W.R. Epp; B.P. Butterworth), the dominant rock type exposed in the steep canyon areas of the two gullies is a hydrothermally clay and silica altered quartz diorite porphyry which has apophyses intruding darker fine grained magnetic intermediate to mafic volcanics and volcaniclastics. This apparently fault bounded 500 x 1,000 metre carbonate-clay-hematite and silica altered zone is characterized by a dense network of carbonate veins, pervasive hematite, and weak magnetite bearing lenses. Bright orange-red realgar (AsS) was occasionally noted as stringers, blotches, and disseminations. These units trend northeasterly and are steeply dipping.

Thin section analysis of sample WE024 (Assessment 14159, W.R. Epp; B.P. Butterworth) from the altered quartz diorite in the "two gullies" area showed this rock to be an altered quartz diorite porphyry containing many quartz phenocrysts and several altered plagioclase phenocrysts. The groundmass and the plagioclase phenocrysts have been completely

altered to a mass of recrystallized plagioclase intimately intergrown with kaolinite. Patches of realgar occur in the groundmass and formed during the alteration. Outcrops of greywacke and conglomerate occur on the banks of the Taseko River.

Evidence for a hydrothermal system is supported by the presence of realgar in association with intrusive rocks and intense clay/silica alteration. It is thought that southwest trending fault structures related to the major Yalakom Fraser fault to the southeast provided control for movement of hydrothermal fluids.

GEOCHEMISTRY

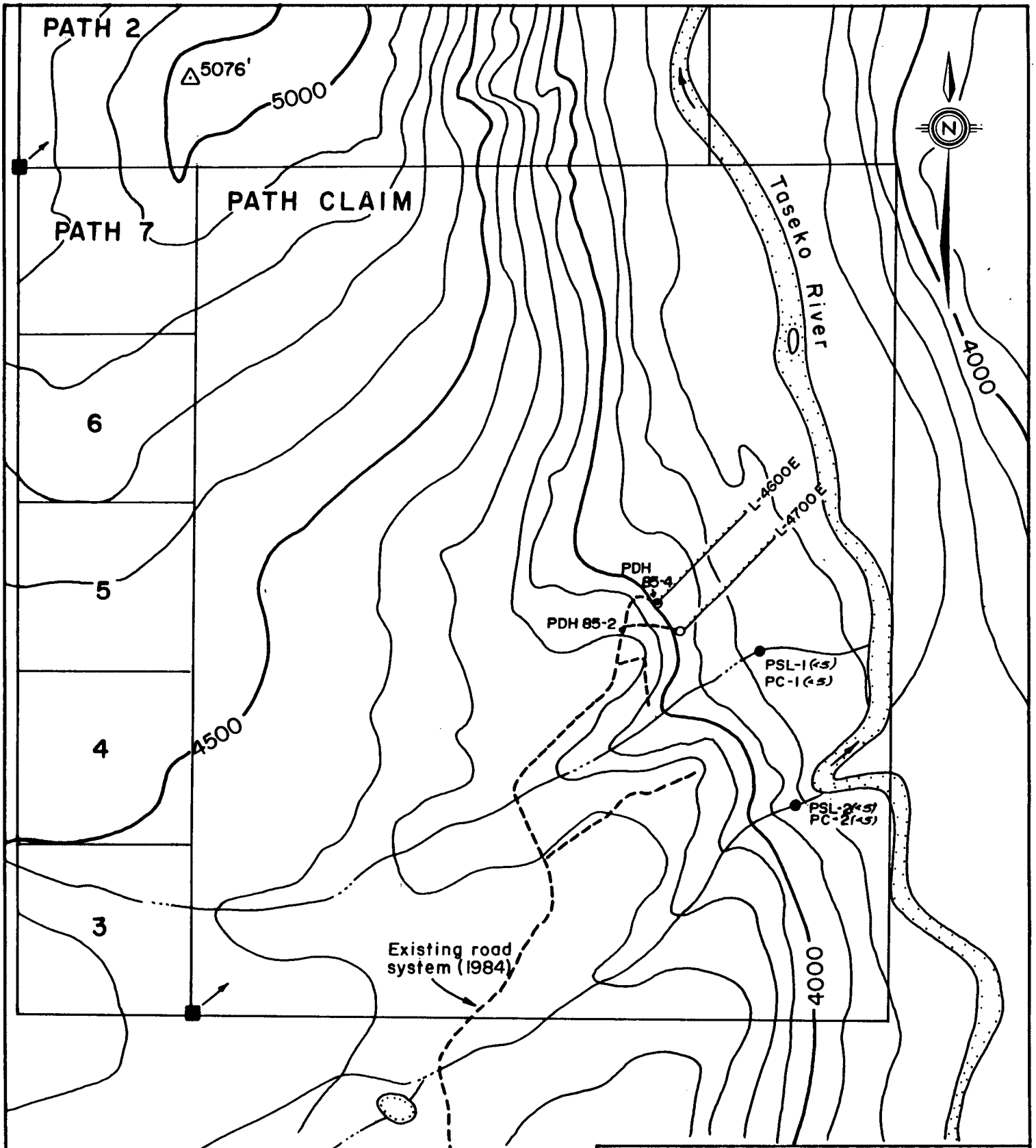
On July 29 and 30, 1994 a brief geochemical survey was conducted on a NE-SW grid previously established by Brinco Mining Ltd. Two 500 metre lines oriented NE-SW and spaced 100 metres apart were established near drill holes PDH 2 and PDH 4 (Figure 47-3). Soil samples were taken at 25 metre intervals over the northern 375 metres of each line. Two soil profile samples were taken to test arsenic concentration as a function of depth. Also, a silt and panned concentrate were collected at both the north and south gully streams.

Soil samples were generally taken from the B or B-C horizon. The organic layer was primarily thin, and samples were taken at depths of 15-35 cm. A narrow bladed tree planting shovel was used to obtain all soil, and profile samples. Samples were collected in kraft paper envelopes marked with the appropriate grid coordinates.

Two profile samples were taken on line 4600E (Figure 47-3) near the upslope perimeter of arsenic anomalies previously established by Brinco. Three samples, A, B, and C were collected at depths of 20 cm, 40 cm and 60 cm respectively.

Two silt samples were collected, consisting of approximately 300-400 grams of active stream sediment screened to -10 mesh. Two panned concentrates consisting of approximately 20-30 grams of heavy mineral concentrates were panned from approximately 10 kg of stream sediment.

All samples were analyzed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver. The preparation of soil and silt samples involves drying and sieving the sample to obtain a -80 mesh fraction. A ten gram sample of this material is mixed with flux and fused in a fire assay furnace. The



Grid line

Proposed drill hole

PSL-1(<5) Silt and panned concentrate
PC-1(<5) -values for gold in ppb

To accompany a report by R. Montgomery, B.Sc.

HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.

COMPILATION PLAN
ROAD, GRID & PROPOSED DRILLING
PATH PROPERTY

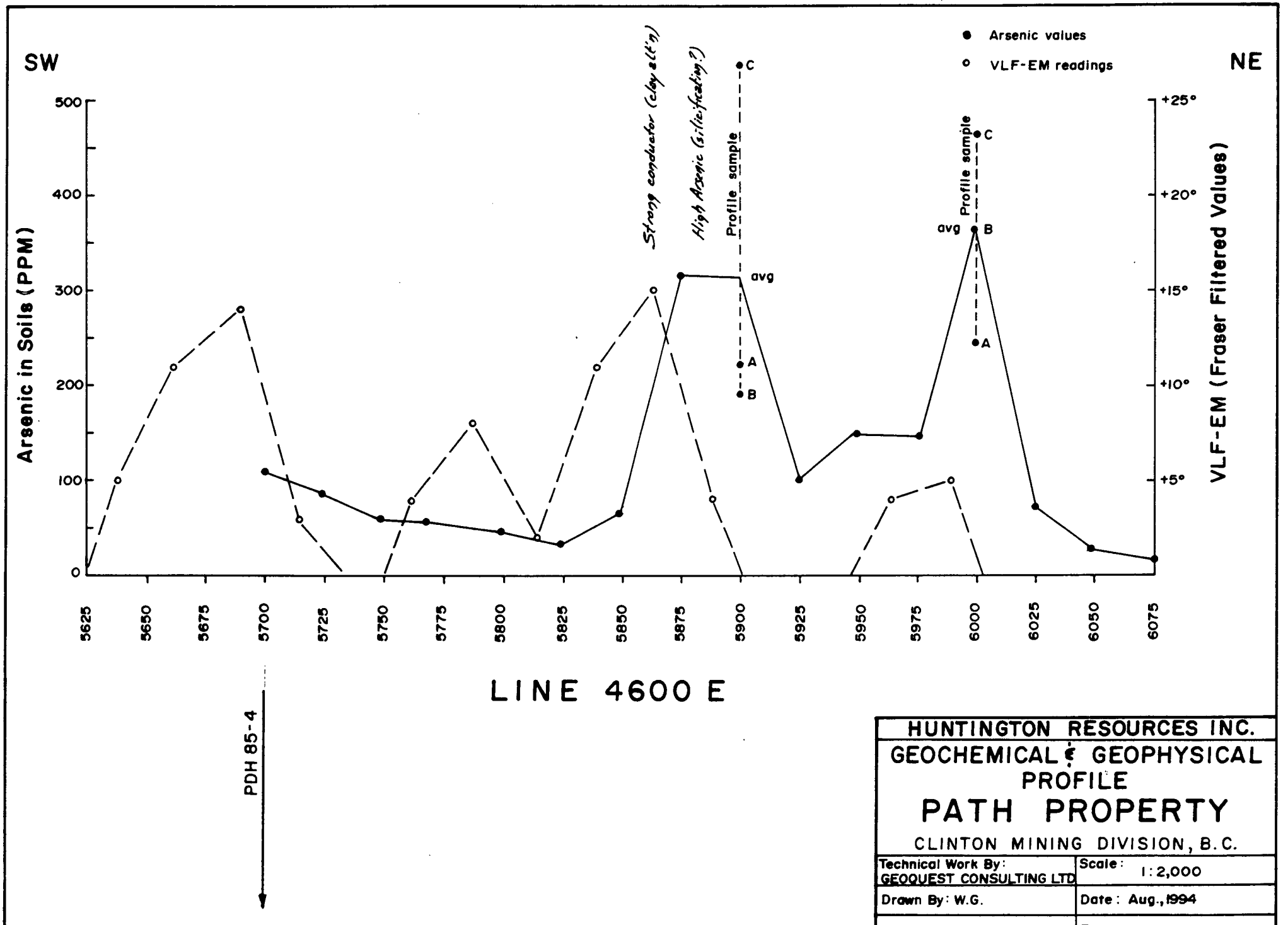
CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical Work By: Geoquest Consulting Ltd.	Scale: 1:15,000
Drawn By. W.G.	Date: August, 1994.
Approved By:	Fig. No. 47-3

resulting lead button is "cupelled" in the furnace to produce a bead containing the precious metals. Nitric acid is added to the bead to dissolve any silver. The resultant gold bead is dissolved with the addition of three parts hydrochloric acid. Atomic absorption is then used to determine the gold content. Panned concentrates are dried, with the entire sample being used for gold analysis. Soil and silt samples were also analyzed by induction coupled plasma analysis (ICP). This procedure involves digesting a 0.5 gram sample in a nitric acid/aqua regia solution followed by aspiration to an ICP unit which simultaneously determines the value for 33 elements. Geochemical lab results are presented in Appendix A.

The highest gold value obtained was 50 ppb at L4700E;5700W. All other soil and silt samples returned background gold values (<5 ppb). The most anomalous element indicated by the ICP analysis was arsenic, with values ranging between 14 and 556 ppm. Arsenic values for lines 4600E and 4700E are plotted on a geochemical and geophysical profile (Figure 47-4, 47-5). There are two anomalous arsenic peaks along L4700E. The first, 214 ppm, occurs at station 5725N. The second, 332 ppm, is situated at station 5900N. Figure 47-4 outlines two arsenic anomalies on L4600E. The first, 316 ppm, occurs at station 5875N. The second, 365 ppm (an average from profile sample L4600E;6000N: A, B, and C) occurs at station 6000N. The anomalous arsenic values seen on L4600E and L4700E correspond closely with the anomalies previously determined.by Brinco. Arsenic values for profile samples L4600E;5900N and L4600E;6000N are plotted on Figure 47-4. Arsenic concentrations tend to increase with increased sample depth suggesting that the values do not reflect transported material. The two highest arsenic values, 464 ppm and 556 ppm, were both obtained at depths of 60 cm.

A total of six soil samples returned mercury values of 1 ppm and in every case these samples were highly anomalous in arsenic. In addition, base metal values over the two lines were very low. This lends further support to the belief that the property occupies the upper levels of an epithermal system.



HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.

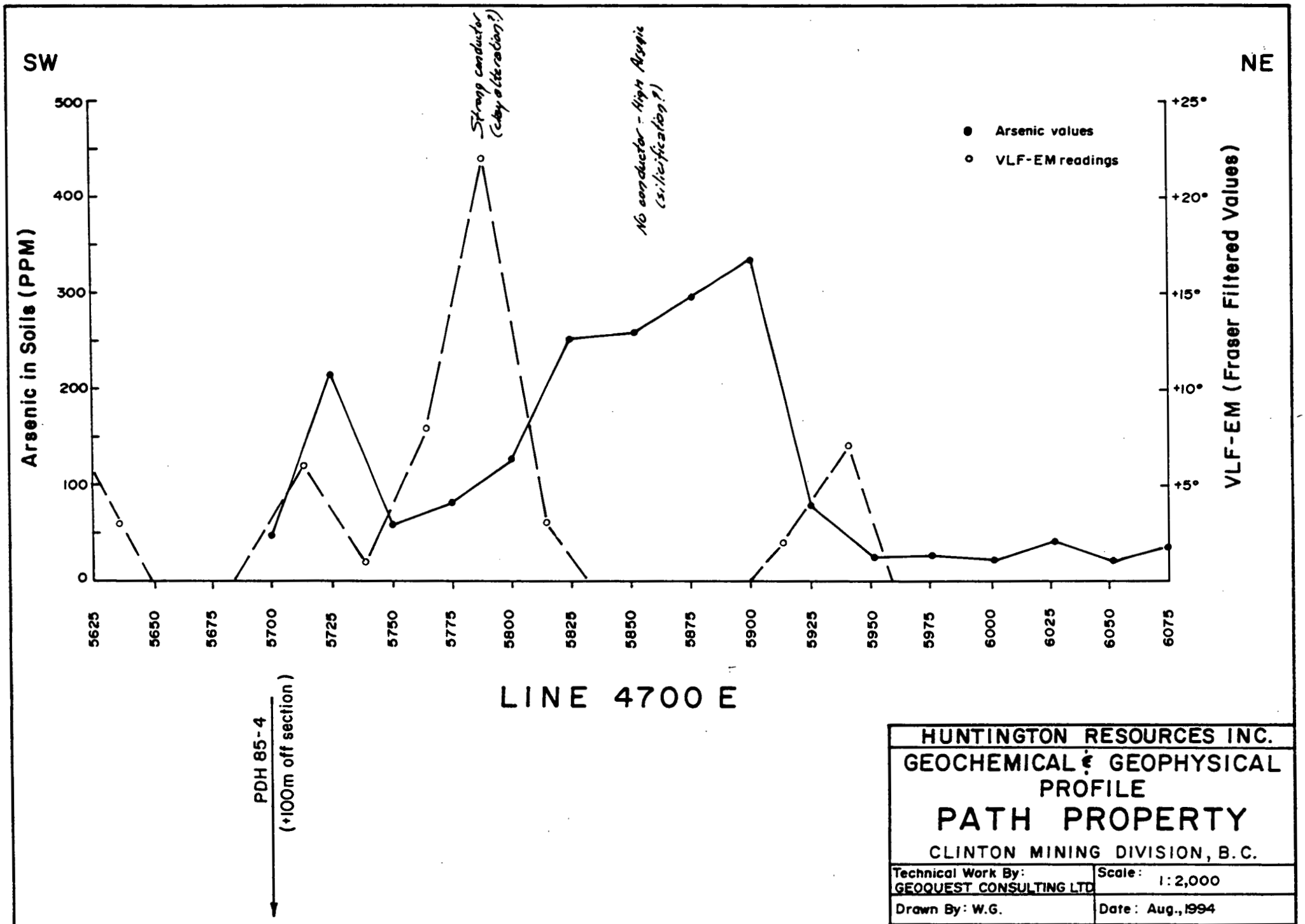
GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

PATH PROPERTY

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical Work By: GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD	Scale: 1:2,000
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: Aug., 1994
	Fig. No. 47-4

To accompany a report by R. Montgomery, B.Sc.



HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.

GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

PATH PROPERTY

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Technical Work By: GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD	Scale: 1:2,000
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: Aug., 1994
	Fig. No. 47-5

To accompany a report by R. Montgomery, B.Sc.

GEOPHYSICS

On July 29, 1994, a geophysical survey was conducted over the southern portion of the property. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether electromagnetic surveys could detect structural and geological features which may host precious metal mineralization, and to see how any such anomalies might correlate with observed arsenic anomalies. The electromagnetic survey covered 1.0 km and consisted of two 500 metre NE-SW lines spaced 100 metres apart, which transected the area determined by Brinco to exhibit the highest arsenic anomalies (Figure 47-3).

Electromagnetic Survey:

Electromagnetic readings were taken at 25 metre intervals using a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM instrument (model 27). The Seattle transmitting station was used as the primary field source. At each station, the transmitter orientation is determined by rotating the instrument in the horizontal plane until the lowest level or "null" in the field strength is indicated. While facing the transmitter, the instrument is held in the vertical plane so that the instrument coil is perpendicular to the primary electromagnetic field. The dip angle, measured in degrees, is then determined by rotating the instrument clockwise or counter clockwise until a "null" is observed. This value is recorded as a positive or negative number. Returning the instrument to the horizontal plane and rotating 90° to the transmitter indicates the measurement of the relative field strength. 50 ± 10 is used as the optimum field strength level. The gain control adjusts excessive deviations from this level.

Data is recorded from south to north to accommodate the filtering of the data. A method of filtering the data, known as the Fraser Filter is applied to the EM data and is represented by the algebraic expression:

$$F = (a+b) - (c+d)$$

where a, b, c, and d represent the dip angles measured at four consecutive grid stations. The resultant filtered value is plotted between stations "b" and "c". The purpose of this filtering method is to lessen the effects of topography and to enhance the electromagnetic anomalies. Complete field notes are included in Appendix.

Discussion of Results: **EM Survey**

The electromagnetic survey produced a few Fraser Filtered values in the +10° to +20° range, with the highest value being +22°. This +22° value, which is situated midway between stations 5775N and 5800N on line 4700E, corresponds approximately to the +20° contour shown by Brinco to intersect line 4700E, and may correlate with low arsenic values noted at this location.

Filtered data on line 4600E depicted an anomalous area in the central portion of this line, with the highest filtered value being +15°.

As shown on Figures 47-4 and 47-5, electromagnetic highs correspond approximately with low arsenic soil values. The argillic clay alteration zone commonly associated with the upper periphery of epithermal systems are likely conductive and may be be reflected by the observed electromagnetic highs. Adjacent electromagnetic lows may correspond to areas of strong silicification.

As shown on Figure 47-4 and 47-5, percussion drill hole PDH 85-4 did not test the areas of highest arsenic values. Angled drilling from this location is necessary to test for a steeply dipping epithermal system.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 1994 geochemical and geophysical program confirm the previous work and support the concept of a nearby epithermal system. Anomalous arsenic and mercury, very low base metal values, strong alteration and moderate strength conductors are suggestive of the upper or low temperature levels of such a system.

Two vertical drill hole (Brinco, 1985) intersected strongly silicified intrusive rocks before ending in less altered volcanics. The apparent dip of the altered intrusive is roughly 20° to the northeast which would seem to indicate a potential source direction for the hydrothermal fluids.

In order to adequately test for a steeply dipping epithermal system it is recommended that two to four holes be drilled. The diamond drill holes (NQ) should be inclined from 45° to 55° to the northeast and drilled to depths of 200 to 250 metres.

Respectfully submitted by
GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD.

R. Montgomery, B. Sc.
Geologist

Vernon, B.C.
August 23, 1994

APPENDIX A

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: HUNTINGTON RESOURCES, INC.
SUITE 700 HARBOUR CENTRE
P.O. BOX 12099, 555 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 4N5

Project : 47
Comments: CC: WARNER GRUENWALD

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 15-AUG-94
Invoice No. : I9422248
P.O. Number :
Account : LXA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9422248

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
L4600E 5700N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.60	108	190	< 0.5	< 2	1.17	< 0.5	14	27	55	4.75	< 10	< 1	0.19	20	0.64	925
L4600E 5725N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.45	86	170	< 0.5	< 2	0.65	< 0.5	13	29	50	4.99	< 10	< 1	0.22	10	0.60	535
L4600E 5750N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.06	58	150	< 0.5	< 2	0.63	< 0.5	12	28	33	4.52	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.51	615
L4600E 5775N	201	229	< 5	0.2	1.78	56	190	< 0.5	< 2	0.59	< 0.5	11	25	25	4.18	< 10	< 1	0.13	10	0.49	755
L4600E 5800N	201	229	< 5	0.2	1.90	42	170	< 0.5	< 2	0.60	< 0.5	11	28	26	4.02	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	0.54	545
L4600E 5825N	201	229	< 5	0.2	1.69	30	220	< 0.5	< 2	0.57	< 0.5	11	27	21	3.72	< 10	< 1	0.25	10	0.48	595
L4600E 5850N	201	229	< 5	0.2	1.65	62	160	< 0.5	< 2	0.48	< 0.5	11	32	23	3.67	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.54	505
L4600E 5875N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.32	316	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.86	< 0.5	17	29	51	4.97	< 10	< 1	0.12	20	0.84	740
L4600E 5900N A	203	205	< 5	0.4	3.04	222	250	< 0.5	< 2	0.71	< 0.5	17	47	38	5.08	< 10	< 1	0.29	10	0.77	755
L4600E 5900N B	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.83	190	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.76	< 0.5	16	37	43	4.83	< 10	1	0.21	10	0.76	790
L4600E 5900N C	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.82	556	200	< 0.5	< 2	0.77	< 0.5	17	36	56	5.19	< 10	1	0.15	20	0.80	755
L4600E 5925N	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	2.50	102	250	< 0.5	< 2	0.53	< 0.5	13	41	25	4.10	< 10	< 1	0.19	10	0.63	490
L4600E 5950N	201	229	< 5	0.4	2.12	148	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.44	< 0.5	12	39	21	3.58	< 10	< 1	0.16	10	0.62	395
L4600E 5975N	201	229	< 5	< 0.2	1.82	146	320	< 0.5	< 2	0.47	< 0.5	11	28	19	3.23	< 10	< 1	0.21	10	0.50	675
L4600E 6000N A	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.15	244	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.49	< 0.5	12	31	27	3.81	< 10	1	0.22	10	0.55	555
L4600E 6000N B	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.10	362	310	< 0.5	< 2	0.57	< 0.5	12	31	30	3.77	< 10	1	0.20	10	0.55	565
L4600E 6000N C	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.05	464	270	< 0.5	< 2	0.54	< 0.5	12	31	33	3.97	< 10	1	0.18	10	0.57	510
L4600E 6025N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.00	70	230	< 0.5	< 2	0.50	< 0.5	12	30	25	3.43	< 10	< 1	0.33	10	0.44	450
L4600E 6050N	201	229	< 5	0.2	1.76	28	230	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	< 0.5	12	28	18	3.17	< 10	< 1	0.27	10	0.41	545
L4600E 6075N	201	229	< 5	0.4	2.91	14	250	< 0.5	< 2	0.54	< 0.5	14	53	25	4.44	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	0.63	740
L4700E 5700N	201	229	50	0.4	2.10	48	190	< 0.5	< 2	0.55	< 0.5	12	37	26	3.74	< 10	< 1	0.20	10	0.54	615
L4700E 5725N	201	229	< 5	0.4	3.86	214	150	< 0.5	< 2	1.32	< 0.5	16	34	60	4.66	10	< 1	0.23	20	1.09	645
L4700E 5750N	201	229	< 5	0.4	2.25	58	160	< 0.5	< 2	0.49	< 0.5	15	37	39	4.27	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.64	600
L4700E 5775N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.53	80	230	< 0.5	< 2	0.56	< 0.5	12	34	27	3.94	< 10	< 1	0.26	10	0.65	610
L4700E 5800N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.56	126	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.64	< 0.5	15	31	36	4.23	< 10	< 1	0.30	10	0.65	875
L4700E 5825N	201	229	< 5	0.4	3.10	250	420	< 0.5	< 2	0.65	< 0.5	16	28	32	4.40	< 10	< 1	0.24	10	0.77	890
L4700E 5850N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.48	258	330	< 0.5	< 2	0.54	< 0.5	15	28	34	3.91	< 10	1	0.28	10	0.55	830
L4700E 5875N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.62	294	490	< 0.5	< 2	0.56	< 0.5	14	31	34	4.02	< 10	< 1	0.21	10	0.56	625
L4700E 5900N	201	229	< 5	0.2	2.04	332	290	< 0.5	< 2	0.60	< 0.5	12	30	30	3.82	< 10	< 1	0.32	10	0.50	555
L4700E 5925N	201	229	< 5	0.4	1.61	76	190	< 0.5	< 2	0.44	< 0.5	9	32	17	3.15	< 10	< 1	0.18	10	0.46	370
L4700E 5950N	201	229	< 5	0.2	1.59	22	150	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	< 0.5	9	31	15	2.80	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	0.47	335
L4700E 5975N	201	229	< 5	0.2	1.83	24	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.46	< 0.5	10	35	16	3.16	< 10	< 1	0.23	10	0.50	450
L4700E 6000N	201	229	< 5	0.2	1.71	20	190	< 0.5	< 2	0.43	< 0.5	10	35	19	3.15	< 10	< 1	0.25	10	0.50	400
L4700E 6025N	203	205	< 5	0.2	2.75	40	150	< 0.5	< 2	0.80	< 0.5	14	34	36	4.07	10	< 1	0.14	10	0.91	780
L4700E 6050N	201	229	< 5	0.2	3.57	20	250	< 0.5	< 2	0.49	< 0.5	14	46	34	4.06	10	< 1	0.09	10	0.76	790
L4700E 6075N	201	229	< 5	0.4	3.14	34	230	< 0.5	< 2	0.54	< 0.5	13	52	22	4.49	10	< 1	0.12	10	0.66	730
PSL-1	201	229	< 5	0.4	3.57	106	130	< 0.5	< 2	3.36	< 0.5	16	20	63	4.92	10	< 1	0.14	20	1.04	965
PSL-2	201	229	< 5	0.4	4.93	36	210	< 0.5	< 2	4.75	< 0.5	13	16	32	4.45	10	< 1	0.15	20	1.12	820

CERTIFICATION: Hans Bichler

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221

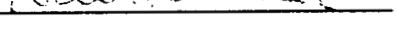
To: HUNTINGTON RESOURCES, INC.
SUITE 700 HARBOUR CENTRE
P.O. BOX 12099, 555 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6B 4N5

Project : 47
Comments: CC: WARNER GRUENWALD

Page Number :1-B
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 15-AUG-94
Invoice No. :I9422248
P.O. Number :
Account :LXA

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9422248

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
L4600E 5700N	201	229	< 1	0.01	19	540	6	< 2	16	56	0.15	< 10	< 10	107	< 10	110
L4600E 5725N	201	229	< 1	0.01	17	410	< 2	< 2	16	40	0.18	< 10	< 10	116	< 10	90
L4600E 5750N	201	229	< 1	0.01	14	330	2	< 2	13	39	0.19	< 10	< 10	108	< 10	88
L4600E 5775N	201	229	< 1	0.01	12	260	2	< 2	11	40	0.15	< 10	< 10	98	< 10	78
L4600E 5800N	201	229	< 1	0.01	14	230	< 2	< 2	12	40	0.17	< 10	< 10	98	< 10	66
L4600E 5825N	201	229	< 1	0.01	15	380	< 2	< 2	10	38	0.13	< 10	< 10	80	< 10	94
L4600E 5850N	201	229	< 1	0.01	17	280	2	2	9	48	0.12	< 10	< 10	87	< 10	60
L4600E 5875N	201	229	< 1	0.01	23	360	< 2	< 2	15	62	0.06	< 10	< 10	106	< 10	66
L4600E 5900N A	203	205	< 1	0.02	24	460	< 2	< 2	16	56	0.09	< 10	< 10	113	< 10	86
L4600E 5900N B	201	229	< 1	0.01	21	410	< 2	< 2	16	60	0.09	< 10	< 10	102	< 10	76
L4600E 5900N C	201	229	< 1	0.01	24	450	< 2	< 2	18	62	0.07	< 10	< 10	100	< 10	72
L4600E 5925N	201	229	< 1	0.01	21	560	< 2	< 2	11	47	0.13	< 10	< 10	93	< 10	78
L4600E 5950N	201	229	< 1	0.01	20	270	< 2	2	9	41	0.13	< 10	< 10	87	< 10	56
L4600E 5975N	201	229	< 1	0.01	15	350	< 2	< 2	8	45	0.09	< 10	< 10	72	< 10	74
L4600E 6000N A	201	229	< 1	0.01	22	570	< 2	< 2	11	48	0.09	< 10	< 10	84	< 10	100
L4600E 6000N B	201	229	< 1	0.01	19	540	2	< 2	12	55	0.09	< 10	< 10	80	< 10	84
L4600E 6000N C	201	229	1	0.01	20	500	< 2	< 2	12	51	0.08	< 10	< 10	84	< 10	74
L4600E 6025N	201	229	< 1	0.01	18	300	< 2	< 2	9	45	0.02	< 10	< 10	62	< 10	74
L4600E 6050N	201	229	< 1	0.01	15	400	2	< 2	8	44	0.03	< 10	< 10	61	< 10	102
L4600E 6075N	201	229	< 1	0.01	31	860	4	< 2	9	40	0.13	< 10	< 10	109	< 10	148
L4700E 5700N	201	229	< 1	0.01	20	330	< 2	2	11	39	0.14	< 10	< 10	83	< 10	82
L4700E 5725N	201	229	< 1	0.01	20	520	< 2	2	16	74	0.08	< 10	< 10	109	< 10	62
L4700E 5750N	201	229	< 1	0.01	26	230	2	< 2	17	41	0.07	< 10	< 10	97	< 10	52
L4700E 5775N	201	229	< 1	0.01	18	340	4	< 2	12	50	0.11	< 10	< 10	87	< 10	74
L4700E 5800N	201	229	< 1	0.01	17	540	< 2	< 2	13	49	0.10	< 10	< 10	89	< 10	72
L4700E 5825N	201	229	< 1	0.01	18	400	< 2	< 2	15	74	0.06	< 10	< 10	89	< 10	92
L4700E 5850N	201	229	< 1	0.01	17	610	< 2	2	13	51	0.08	< 10	< 10	84	< 10	90
L4700E 5875N	201	229	< 1	0.01	19	610	2	< 2	13	43	0.09	< 10	< 10	88	< 10	104
L4700E 5900N	201	229	< 1	0.01	18	550	2	2	12	48	0.08	< 10	< 10	82	< 10	98
L4700E 5925N	201	229	< 1	0.01	15	290	< 2	2	7	29	0.12	< 10	< 10	80	< 10	70
L4700E 5950N	201	229	< 1	0.01	16	310	< 2	< 2	7	29	0.09	< 10	< 10	68	< 10	62
L4700E 5975N	201	229	< 1	0.01	20	480	2	< 2	7	31	0.09	< 10	< 10	72	< 10	82
L4700E 6000N	201	229	< 1	0.01	19	390	2	< 2	8	32	0.07	< 10	< 10	62	< 10	88
L4700E 6025N	203	205	< 1	0.01	25	570	< 2	< 2	11	48	0.10	< 10	< 10	86	< 10	112
L4700E 6050N	201	229	< 1	0.01	33	950	2	2	7	39	0.13	< 10	< 10	97	< 10	136
L4700E 6075N	201	229	< 1	0.01	30	560	< 2	2	10	42	0.16	< 10	< 10	117	< 10	138
PSL-1	201	229	< 1	0.03	13	490	< 2	2	15	121	0.14	< 10	< 10	117	< 10	72
PSL-2	201	229	< 1	0.10	8	540	< 2	6	15	188	0.16	< 10	< 10	118	10	70

CERTIFICATION: 

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9422249

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA
PC-1	235 --	< 5
PC-2	235 --	< 5

CERTIFICATION:

APPENDIX B

GEOPHYSICAL FIELD NOTES

July 29/94 — PATH CLAIM. — Using Seattle.

LINE	STAT	DIPL°	FICTER	F.S
4600E	5575N	-8		48
	5600N	-6	—	42
	5625	-5	+5	45
	5650	-6	+11	46
	5675	-10	+14	45
	5700	-12	+3	43
	5725	-18	—	50
	5750	-7	+4	52
	5775	-14	+8	53
	5800	-15	+2	52
	5825	-14	+11	51
	5850	-19	+15	44
	5875	-23	+4	48
	5900	-23	—	48
	5925	-21	—	46
	5950	-18	+4	48
	5975	-20	+5	50
	6000	-23	—	42
	6025	-20	—	47
	6050	-20		38
	6075	-12		36

NOTES

GAIN = 110

RESET GAIN = 1K4

July 29/94

F= (A+B)-(C+D)

Using Seattle

LINE	STAT	DIP °	FILTER	F.S
4700E	5575N	-9		73
	5600N	-14	+8	68
	5625N	-14	+3	63
	5650N	-17	—	54
	5675N	-14	—	59
	5700N	-12	+6	55
	5725N	-16	+1	59
	5750N	-16	+8	90
	5775N	-13	+22	90 X
	5800N	-27	+3	75
	5825N	-24	—	64
	5850N	-19	—	64
	5875N	-19	—	64
	5900N	-17	+2	61
	5925N	-17	+7	67
	5950N	-21	—	65
	5975N	-20	—	56
	6000N	-17	—	50
	6025N	-15	—	39
	6050N	-10		40
	6075N	-11		40

NOTES

RESET GAIN TO 150

GAIN TO 250

APPENDIX C

PERSONNEL

R. Montgomery, B. Sc.
July 26-30, 1994
Aug 5, 6, 18, 19, 1994 — 7½ days

H. Kirkwood
July 26-30, 1994 — 5 days

W. Gruenwald, B. Sc.
Aug 17, 18, 19, 1994 — 9 hours

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

LABOUR:

R. Montgomery, B. Sc. 7½ days @ $225/day	$1,687.50	
H. Kirkwood, Field Assistant 5¼ days @ $160/day	840.00	
W. Gruenwald, B. Sc. Drafting 9 hours @ $25/hour	225.00	$2,752.50

EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS:

(1) Geochemical Charges: Chemex Labs Ltd	524.64	
(2) Truck Charges:	646.45	
(3) Room and Board	434.05	
(4) Equipment Rental Chainsaw, VLF-EM	50.00	
(5) Miscellaneous Secretarial, maps, air photos, telephone, freight	206.15	1,861.29
	TOTAL COST:	**$4,613.79**

APPENDIX E

REFERENCES

Epp, W.R. and Butterworth, B.P. (1985) — Geology, Geochemistry, Geophysics and Percussion Drilling, Taseko Claims. British Columbia Assessment Report No. 14159

Panteleyev, Andrejs — A Canadian Cordilleran Model for Epithermal Gold-Silver Deposits. Geoscience Canada, Ore Deposit Models, Reprint Series 3, pp 31-43.

Pease, R.B. (1991) — Geological and Geochemical Report on the Kin Project, Clinton Mining Division. British Columbia Assessment Report No. 20355.

Riddell, J., Et. al (1993) and Hickson, C.J., Et al (1993) — Fish Lake Area - Till Geochemical Sampling Program (Map) Geological Survey of Canada. Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

APPENDIX F

CERTIFICATE

I, ROB MONTGOMERY OF THE CITY OF KELOWNA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

(1) I am a geologist employed by Geoquest Consulting Ltd. whose office is at 8055 Aspen Road, Vernon, B.C.

(2) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary with a B. Sc. in Geology, 1990.

(3) I have practiced my profession as a geologist since August, 1990.

(4) This report is based on a study of published reports, government data, personal communications and my knowledge of the property. The exploration program discussed in this report was under my direct supervision

Rob Montgomery

Rob Montgomery, B. Sc.
Geologist

Vernon, B.C.
August 23, 1994